

Hepton
Rural District Council.

Annual Report

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

AND
Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE
Year Ending December 31st, 1940.

Hebden Bridge:

Kershaw & Ashworth, Ltd., Market Street.

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Hepton Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Medical Officer of Health

Holme House,

Hebden Bridge.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hepton Rural
District Council.

Sir and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the
Hepton Rural District for the year 1940.

The area of the district is 21,769 acres. The population was 4,587 in 1921, and the estimated civilian population for the year 1940 was 3,857. Some of the inhabitants belong to the farming class, but the majority are employed as operatives in the various cotton mills in the district and in the adjoining Urban District in the wholesale clothing works and the weaving sheds. At the end of 1940 there were 1,541 inhabited houses in the district according to the Rate Books. The rateable value is £33,763, and the sum represented by a penny rate is £132 7s. 4d.

STATISTICS: EMPLOYMENT, YEAR 1940.

The following information has been kindly given to me by the Manager of the Hebden Bridge Employment Exchange, whose area is representative of Hebden Royd, and also includes the neighbouring district of the Hepton Rural District Council.

Employment during the year 1940 showed a marked improvement on the previous year in all months, due mostly to the war time activities in clothing, engineering, textile, woodworking and building trades.

The statistical count of the number of persons totally unemployed or working short time is taken about the middle of each month. In January the total figure was 247 out of a total insured population of approximately 6,800.

The heavy fall of snow occurring during the week-end 27th January, 1940, caused slight damage at certain firms and held up transport. I am unable to give actual figures for obvious reasons, but I am to indicate that during the following months there was a gradual improvement in employment, and July was the best month of the year. Following July there was a very slight falling-off up to October. November saw an improvement and December became the second best month.

1940 may be regarded as a peak year for employment. During the first three months of the year a fair amount of labour was imported from near-by towns to a certain local factory, and the workers travelled daily.

W. B. COOK, Manager.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births	Total M. F.			Birth-rate per 1000 Estimated Resident Civilian Population 9,852
	Legitimate ...	38	24	14
	Illegitimate...	0	0	0

Still Births	Total M. F.			Rate per 1000 (live and still) Total Births, 50
	Legitimate	2	2	0
	Illegitimate	0	0	0

Deaths	Total	M.	F.	Death-rate per 1000 Estimated Resident Civilian Population, 14,36
	52	27	25	

Live Birth Rate (England & Wales) 14.6 per 1000 civ. pop.

Still Birth Rate ,, ,, 0.55 ,, ,,

Death Rate ,, ,, 14.3 ,, ,,

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Total (live & still) Births.			Rate per 1000 Deaths.	
No. 29.	Puerperal Sepsis	0	.....	0
No. 30.	Other Puerperal Causes	0	.....	0

Death of Infants under 1 year of age:—

LegitimateTotal 0. Males 0. Females 0.

IllegitimateTotal 0. Males 0. Females 0.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age per 1000 live births:—

Legitimate 0. Illegitimate 0. All Infants 0.

Death Rate Infants under 1 year per 1000 live births:—
England and Wales—55.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	0
„ Cancer (all ages)	4
„ Heart Disease (all ages)	13
„ Influenza	0
„ Diphtheria (all ages)	1
„ Suicide	1
„ Road Traffic Accidents	2

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer, who also acts as Public Vaccinator and District M.O. under the Poor Law Act.

The Sanitary Officer is a full-time officer; and other Public Health Officers such as Veterinary Surgeons, Public Analysts, etc., come under the control of the West Riding County Council.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

This is principally carried out by the two District Nurses attached to the Hebden Bridge District Nursing Institution. These two Nurses are qualified both in General and Maternity Nursing. They attend confinements at a small fixed fee. Arrangements are now in force whereby a Nurse can be provided by the West Riding County Council for the nursing of infectious diseases in the home, in the event of there being no hospital accommodation for such cases.

The Institution receives a subsidy from the Ministry of Health towards the cost of running the Maternity service. It has no connection with the Local Authority. Midwives: The two District Nurses referred to are the only practising midwives in the area.

The local authority makes no subsidy towards practising midwives.

There was no change in this service during the year.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological and bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield. Auto-genous vaccines and sera are supplied free of charge to local medical men requiring same.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is supplied by your Council free of charge to any medical practitioner requiring it.

HOSPITALS.

There are no Hospitals in the District, but those available for use by the inhabitants of the area are as follows:—

		M.	F. Beds.
General Medical	{ ROYAL HALIFAX		
General Surgical	{ INFIRMARY	97	70
Children	„		48
Maternity	„		20
Venereal Diseases	„	Included in above figures.	
Orthopædic	„	„	
Ear, Nose and Throat	„	„	

The HALIFAX GENERAL HOSPITAL, which is a Municipal Hospital having 405 beds, and is fully equipped in all departments. It takes patients from the area originally bounded by the Halifax Poor Law Union (population approximately 190,000). The County Council has a call on 20% of the beds.

Tuberculosis ...The Sanatoria under the administration of the West Riding County Council.

Chronic Sick...STANSFIELD VIEW HOSPITAL, 31 Male Beds and 31 Female Beds.

Mental.....Under County Council Administration.

Mental Deficiency—Under County Council Administration.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ... Halifax General Hospital.
Royal Halifax Infirmary.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum...Ditto, by arrangement with the County Council.

FeversFIELDEN HOSPITAL, Todmorden.

Smallpox...SOURHALL HOSPITAL, Todmorden, 34 Beds.

The Hospital is being used during War Time for the treatment of minor Skin Diseases, but in the event of any Smallpox cases occurring, then it would at once be used for these cases only.

The Fielden and Sourhall Hospitals are managed respectively by the Joint Hospital Committees, and Hepton Rural District Council is one of the local authorities of each Committee, the finances of the Committee being met by precept.

Institutional provision is provided for unmarried mothers, illegitimate children, or homeless children, at the Union Hospital (Stansfield View, Todmorden), and the General Hospital, Halifax.

There are no Maternity or Nursing Homes in your area.

The investigation of maternal deaths, and cases of puerperal fever or puerperal pyrexia, is undertaken by the County Medical Officer of Health.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Infectious cases are removed by an Ambulance from the Fever Hospital. Non-infectious and Accident cases are

removed by an ambulance jointly owned by the Hepton Rural Council and Hebden Royd Urban Council. Both these ambulances are of the modern motor type, and with regard to the Accident Ambulance, patients are called upon to pay a nominal amount on each occasion when the same is used. The Ambulance services in this area are quite adequate. Subscribers to the Royal Halifax Infirmary have free use of the Council's Ambulance. *do n*

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

There is a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre established in Hebden Bridge. A Clinic for mothers and babies is held once weekly, under the supervision of a lady doctor and two nurses. The attendances at this Clinic have increased considerably in recent years.

An Ante-natal Clinic is held bi-monthly and is being well attended. It is under the supervision of a Lady Doctor, and is held on the second and last Friday of each month at 1-30 p.m.

School Clinics are held twice weekly, Monday and Friday, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., at this Centre, and are attended by the Health Nurse.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries are held weekly at both Todmorden and Sowerby Bridge. The distance to either of these Dispensaries is about four miles from most parts of this area.

The nearest treatment centre for venereal diseases is at the Royal Halifax Infirmary, some eight miles away.

The Clinics referred to are under the control of the West Riding County Council.

There was no change during the year.

First Aid Posts.—The Ministry of Health decided that there should be one First Aid Post and one Mobile Unit (first aid) in your area:—The First Aid Post is in the basement of Hope Baptist School, and is fully manned and equipped.

Air Raid Precautions.—The following figures describe the stage of development reached in the organisation of the various casualty services in the combined districts of the Hebden Royd and Hepton Rural areas during 1940:—

Personnel: Volunteers trained in First Aid and Anti-Gas:—

First Aid Post—Men 18, Women 25.

First Aid Parties—Men 32, Women 0.

Mobile Unit—Men 1, Women 6.

Ambulance Drivers—1 full-time Man.

Voluntary—Men 10 (part-time), Women 3 (part-time)

Ambulance Attendants—Women 10.

EVACUATION.

During the last quarter of the year a large amount of work and extra time were involved in connection with the reception into the district of numerous evacuees, who came both privately and in connection with the Government's official scheme. On October 24th some 73 mothers and children from London were received into the district and billeted in private houses. On the 17th November a further batch of 101 London mothers and children arrived, and although it was possible to put a few of the larger families into requisitioned houses, the majority were again billeted on private householders. On the whole the evacuees were very warmly received, and at the end of the year most of them were still in the district. Within a few weeks of the arrival of the first batch the local W.V.S. established a special Club at Heptonstall, and this was well patronised.

They also arranged a tea and social at the opening of the Club and a special party for evacuees and the children of their hosts at Christmas. The health and condition of these evacuees was on the whole good, though many of the children had septic spots and seemed under-nourished. They were comparatively free from Scabies and Impetigo.

Hostels.—When notice was received about the middle of October that it was anticipated that evacuees would be sent to the district, work at the sick bay at Burnside was immediately put in hand, and the hostel was opened, staffed and ready to receive patients on the 23rd October, 1940. The local Sunday Schools assisted in loaning various items of equipment until proper supplies were received from the Ministry of Health. The sick bay was not used very much during 1940, there being only 10 patients admitted, but since that time it has proved to be of the greatest possible assistance. In co-operation with the adjoining authorities of Hebden Royd, Sowerby Bridge and Ripponden the following hostels have been established:—

Burnside, Wadsworth—Minor Ailments and Enuresis (Hepton Rural District Council).

Heath House.—Difficult Children (Hebden Royd Urban District Council).

Milner Royd, Sowerby Bridge.—Skin Diseases, Impetigo and Scabies (Sowerby Bridge U.D. Council).

Drivers of cars for sitting casualties—10 Men, 3 Women

First Aid Party Cars—Men 6, Women 2.

Sanitary Staff.

What is the present annual salary of the M.O.H.?—£58.

Name of Sanitary Inspector—Harold Wilkinson.

Annual salary as Sanitary Inspector—£200.

Other appointments held—Sanitary Surveyor.

Salary for such other appointments—£30.

Any Assistants?—No.

Does M.O.H. receive copies of Memos. and Circulars distributed by Ministry of Health?—Yes.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Influenza was prevalent during the first quarter of the year, but no deaths were reported from this disease during that period. Measles was prevalent throughout the district from March to August, 35 cases occurring during that period. No local action was taken in regard to the use of measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation. Seven of the ten cases of scarlet fever occurred during the first quarter of the year, two in Heptonstall and five in Old Town. Following a fatal case of diphtheria occurring amongst the London evacuees recently arrived in the district, special immunisation clinics were held at Heptonstall School, and all the evacuee children who had not been previously inoculated against diphtheria were immunised. None of the three cases of diphtheria notified during the year had been previously immunised against diphtheria. Special Clinics were held in the beginning of the year for the inoculation of school children against diphtheria. Pre-school and school children can be immunised against diphtheria free of charge by their own doctors or at the Clinics held locally. The " Wellcome " Diphtheria Prophylactic T.A.F. is used for immunisation, and three injections are given at weekly intervals. The results so far as I can ascertain have been excellent.

I do not know of any use of the Shick and Dick Tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever having been made.

There were no cases of anthrax, psittacosis, undulant fever, glandular fever or epidemic jaundice.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1940.

Disease.	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted To hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	10	10	0
Diphtheria	3	3	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Pneumonia	1	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	4	0	0
Measles	38	0	0

Disease.	Age Periods.										
	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65 or over
Scarlet Fever	...	3	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever
Pneumonia	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas
Puerperal Pyrexia
Smallpox
Whooping Cough	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	13	13	6	3	1	1	...	...	...	...

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action was taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No Cases.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1940:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0
1
5
10
15
20
25
35
45
55	1	...	...
65 and upwards	1	...
Totals ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

There were 2 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year, one of these cases not having been previously notified.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS. 1925.

No action was deemed necessary to be taken under these Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172.

No action has been found necessary to be taken under this Section during 1940.

I have the honour, Gentlemen, to remain,

Your obedient servant,

Francis Joseph Dowdall, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.,

Medical Officer of Health

Statement of Notifications of Infectious Diseases received during the year 1940

Sanitary District.—Hepton Rural.

Cases notified or otherwise ascertained.		Cases removed to Hospital.	
0	Smallpox	0	Smallpox
10	Scarlet Fever	10	Scarlet Fever
3	Diphtheria, including Mem. Croup	3	Diphtheria
0	Typhoid	0	Enteric Fever
0	Paratyphoid		
1	Acute Pneumonia (primary or influenzal)		
0	Puerperal Pyrexia		
0	Cerebro-Spinal Fever		
0	Acute Poliomyelitis		
0	Acute Polio-Encephalitis		
0	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica		
0	Dysentery		
0	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		
0	Erysipelas		
0	Respiratory Tuberculosis (New cases only)		
0	Other Forms of Tuberculosis (New cases only)		
0	Contracted in this Country		
0	Contracted Abroad		
0	Induced in Institutions†		
x	Chickenpox		
38	Measles (excluding German Measles or Rubella)		
4	Whooping Cough		
0	Other diseases (please specify kind)		
0	Smallpox		
10	Scarlet Fever		
3	Diphtheria		
0	Enteric Fever		
	Other Diseases (please specify disease)		

Chickenpox.—Was this disease compulsorily notifiable in your district during the year 1940? No.
 If so, please state period If it was not compulsorily notifiable, but was known to be prevalent during 1940, please write a "x" in the appropriate column of the above table.
Respiratory and Other Forms of Tuberculosis.—Under these heading include only the numbers of primary cases; notifications of institutional admissions and discharges should not be included.
 † Notified under the proviso to Article 5 of the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927.

(Signed) F. J. DOWDALL, Medical Officer of Health

Hepton Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

Year ending December 31st, 1940.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hepton
Rural District Council.

Sir and Members,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector to the Hepton Rural District Council, in which you will find a brief review of the work of this department and the sanitary conditions in the area for the year 1940.

Due to Mr. Smith joining His Majesty's Forces in April and my consequent appointment in August, the Council were without the services of an Inspector for a period of five months.

Work was just being brought up to date when the first batch of evacuees were received into the district, and from that time until the end of the year a large amount of work, both during the day and evenings, arose out of evacuation matters.

Sanitation and water supplies in the greater portion of the district are not satisfactory, and it is a great pity that the war held up the proposed schemes in some parts of the district.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members for the help and assistance given in the carrying out of my duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HAROLD WILKINSON, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

WATER SUPPLIES.

(a) Council's Water Supply.

Some 334 houses in the village of Heptonstall are served by the Council's water supply. Water is purchased in bulk after it has been treated by the Halifax Corporation at the Hollin Hall Filter Beds, and is pumped through a 6in. cast iron main to the Council's concrete reservoir, which has a capacity of 120,000 gallons, situated at Crown Point. Samples taken for bacteriological examination at the West Riding County Laboratory show that this filtered water was of a "highly satisfactory" quality according to the standards laid down by the Ministry of Health in the revised edition of the memo on the "Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies" issued in January, 1939.

Some 50 houses in the Edgehey Green and Colden districts are supplied by the Council with water which is pumped from a deep well by means of an electric pump, to a 2,500 gallon cast iron tank. On examination this water was shown to be of a "highly satisfactory" quality.

Some 46 houses bordering on the neighbouring Urban District of Hebden Royd are supplied with water by that Authority. This water is obtained from the same source as the Heptonstall village supply.

(b) Private Water Supplies.

The remaining houses in the district mainly derive their water from springs or open wells. Owing to the scattered and hilly nature of the district some of these houses must always depend on such sources for their supplies. Complaints are being constantly received about a number of private supplies in the district both as regard to the quality and quantity of the water. Wherever possible steps are taken to remedy the complaints, but it should be realised that it is not possible to close the water supply without providing some suitable alternative.

A survey of the more populated portion of the Parish of Wadsworth was made in 1939, and a scheme for building a small reservoir and pumping the water from the Hollin Hall Filter Beds was prepared, but no further progress has been made since the outbreak of war. It is of the utmost importance to the health and welfare of the district that this scheme be proceeded with at the very earliest opportunity.

The private water supplies in the Charlestown district are for the most part of doubtful and sometimes dangerous in character.

WATER SAMPLES.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Chemical Examination	1	None
Bacteriological Examination ...	3	11

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

With the exception of outlying farms and places served with inadequate roads, practically the whole of the district comes under the scavenging area of the Council. Both a collection of household refuse and nightsoil is collected by means of a carrier bantam lorry. A special tank is fixed on the waggon for the collection of nightsoil on two days per week. On the remaining 2½ days a regular collection of household refuse is undertaken, and on the remaining half-day ashpits are cleansed on a two month rota. During the year it was possible to extend the scavenging area in some parts of the district, but there is still too much time spent in the collection of nightsoil, especially in the village of Heptonstall, where an adequate water supply and a satisfactory system of sewage disposal are in operation. During the latter half of the year a salvage scheme was inaugurated, and up to the end of the year goods to the value of £100 had been recovered and sold.

The Council has three tips in each of the three larger Parishes, and all are run on controlled lines. There have been no complaints of any nuisances arising from them. The cost of refuse disposal during the year was £1079 6s. 4d.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

There are at the present time approximately 200 houses connected to the sewer in the village of Heptonstall. The sewage is treated at the Kingdom Field Sewage Works. In the Charlestown and Keighley Road districts approximately 232 houses are connected with the sewer of the neighbouring Urban District of Hebden Royd. Early in the year complaints were received from the West Riding Rivers Board Inspector concerning the effluent from the re-opened factory at Aere Mill, Wadsworth. The question of laying a sewer was considered, and in October a 6in. sewer approximately 997 yards in length connecting these premises with the Council's sewer at Hirst Royd was completed at a cost of £1251 10s. 6d. The owners of the factory contributed half towards the cost of this installation. This sewer will form part of the scheme for the Parish of Wadsworth. A full scheme has been prepared, but no progress other than the above has been made since the beginning of the war.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No. of privies with open middens	8
No. of privies with closed middens	59
No. of privies reconstructed	None
No. of pail or tub closets	497
No. of waste water closets	8
No. of water closets	389
No. of additional w.c.'s provided for old houses ...	13
No. of additional w.c.'s provided for new houses ...	6

The Council make a grant of £3 towards the cost of each conversion to the water carriage system, but there are still far too many pail closets in the village of Heptonstall, where a water supply and sewer is readily available. It is recommended that in such a case a notice be served under the Public Health Act, 1936, requiring the conversion of such pail closets to the water carriage system.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action was taken during the year with regard to smoke nuisances.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

No action was taken under the above Act during the year.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The Council have made no Bye-laws with regard to the above, there being three actually registered in the district. During the latter half of the year and since that time there has been a tendency to use these places, which were originally intended only for holiday and week-end residence as a more permanent home by evacuees and other people coming into the district. These premises are not suitable for permanent occupation, and wherever possible steps were taken to prevent this, but owing to the serious shortage of house accommodation success was not achieved in every case.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses, May 1928.

New Stores and Buildings, August, 1939.

MORTUARIES.

In co-operation with the Hebden Royd Urban District Council a mortuary with post-mortem accommodation is established at Lower Holme, Hebden Bridge. A special A.R.P. Mortuary for contaminated corpses has been established at Valley Road, Hebden Bridge.

HOUSING.

Owing to the war the Council's slum clearance programme has had to be abandoned. Some seventy houses dealt with under the Housing Acts have been vacated, but where demolition work had not been started at the outbreak of the war this was held up on account of instructions received from the Ministry of Health. It will, however, be very difficult in most cases to bring them up to a standard at all fit for human habitation should the need arise. The one case of overcrowding at the beginning of the year has been abated. A number of new cases have arisen due to the large influx of population into the district. Some of these have been abated, but it is quite possible that there are numbers of others which have not been brought to light. The whole of the available housing accommodation in the district is now in use and the shortage is becoming very acute. Housing conditions in the district generally are far from satisfactory, and when conditions permit these very serious problems will have to be faced.

Housing Estate.

Fifty-six houses on the Council's Housing Estate at West Laitha, Heptonstall, have now been completed, and the tenants re-housed. Inspections are made at frequent intervals and all the houses were found to be clean and well kept.

Owing to the very exposed nature of the site, which is on the crest of a hill some 930 feet above sea level, trouble has been experienced from weather penetration.

FOOD.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.—No samples were taken by the Council during the year nor was there any evidence of an outbreak of disease due to the consumption of milk.

No. of Cowkeepers—108. No. Registered—101.

No. of Cowsheds—136. No. of Milk Cows—937.

No. of Cowsheds inspected—65.
 No. of Cowshed inspections—69.
 No. of Wholesale Traders—33.
 No. of Retail Traders—68.
 No. Removed from the Register—Nil.

During the year there has been a change-over by many of the hill farmers from butter and cream production and stock rearing to milk production, on account of the unremunerative nature of these trades at the present time. The premises were in all cases required to be brought to a satisfactory standard, and twelve new dairies have been provided. Cowsheds and methods of production in the district are reasonably satisfactory, but there is still much to be desired in certain cases. It is very gratifying to note the increase in the register of accredited producers, and it is hoped that the time is not far distant when every producer will have qualified for this standard.

MILK.

(Special Designations) Order 1936 and 1938.

Production of Milk.	Samples of Designated Milks examined bacteriologically.		
	Number of Licences in force in the area.	No. Satisfactory.	No. Unsatisfactory.
Tuberculin Tested ...	2	4	1
Accredited	5	7	3
Pasteurised Plants...	0	0	0

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are one registered and two licensed slaughterhouses in the district, but owing to the war the legislated number of these are not used at the present time. Under the centralised slaughterhouse scheme the Government has established a slaughterhouse at Fairfield, Hebden Bridge, and this serves the Rural District along with the Urban District of the Hebden Royd and the Borough of Todmorden. The Sanitary Inspectors of these three authorities co-operate in the meat inspection at this slaughterhouse and so ensure that all meat sold in the district has been inspected. From the public health point of view the system has been a great improvement, as it is possible to secure 100% inspection. Details of the meat dealt with and condemned will be given in the Hebden Royd's Inspector's report, in whose area the slaughterhouse is situated. There is no scheme in force in the district for meat marketing.

OTHER FOODS.

There are six bakehouses, none of which are underground, in the district. During the year six inspections were made.

Six premises have been registered for the production of cooked meats, etc. Samples under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were taken by the West Riding County Council.

